



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

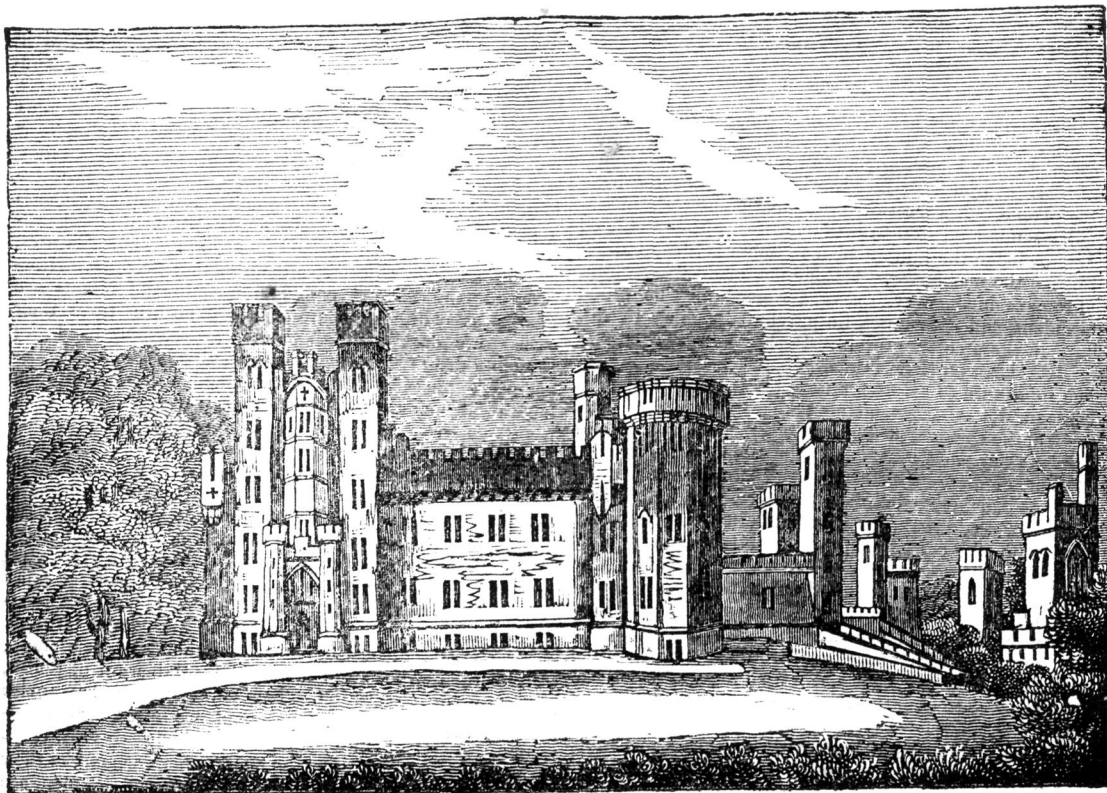
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and murdered under the walls of Shiraz. The perpetrators could not for a long time be discovered; but the king, resolving to make an example for the sake of good order, commanded the officers of justice to persevere, under heavy threats, until a matter which so much concerned his own reputation should be brought to light. At length by accident, it was found out that a small branch of Kureem's own tribe of Zund were the guilty persons. Their crime was clearly proved, and, in spite of powerful intercession, all actually engaged in the murder were condemned to die. The circumstance that they were of the king's own clan made their case worse: they had dishonoured their sovereign and could not be forgiven.—When the prisoners were brought before the monarch to be sentenced and executed, there was among them a youth, twenty years of age, whose appearance excited universal interest; but this anxiety was increased to pain when his father rushed forward and demanded, before they were led to death, to speak with the prince. Permission was easily obtained, and he addressed the monarch

as follows :—"Kureem Khan! you have sworn that these guilty men shall die, and it is just that they should suffer; but I, who am not guilty, come here to demand a boon of my chief. My son is young—he has been deluded into crime; his life is forfeited,—but he has hardly tasted the sweets of existence. He is just betrothed in marriage: I come to die in his stead. Be merciful! let an old, worn-out man perish, and spare a youth who may long be useful to his tribe; let him live to drink of the waters and till the ground of his ancestors!" The shah was deeply moved by this appeal: to pardon the offence was impossible, for he had sworn on the Koran that all concerned should die. With feelings very different from our ideas of justice, but congenial to those of the chief of a tribe, he granted the father's prayer, and the old man went exultingly to meet his fate; while the son, wild and distracted with grief, loudly called on the prince to reverse his decree,—to inflict on him the doom he merited, and save the life of his aged and innocent parent.



MITCHELSTOWN CASTLE.

The above sketch may give a slight idea of the architectural beauty of the front elevation of Mitchelstown castle, in the county of Cork, the splendid seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Kingston, by whom it was erected on coming to the estate in 1823. It has been built, very judiciously, on the site of the old family residence, a large and extensive building, but not suited to the princely mind of the noble proprietor. This magnificent edifice has been designed and built in a manner which reflects the highest honour on the architects—the Messrs. Paine. The elevations are of cut stone, lined with brick, which contributes to keep the immense structure free from damp. On considering the depth and solidity of the walls, the extreme beauty and finish of every part—the elegant sculpture of the armorial bearings of the noble houses of Fitzgerald, Fenton, and King, which adorn the building, we are astonished to learn that all was completed in the short space of three years—quite ready for the reception of his lordship's family and numerous guests. The interior is fitted up in a style of magnificence which accords well with the

imposing grandeur of the outside. In the centre of the principal suite of rooms is the library, well stored with rare and valuable books; amongst which is that splendid and interesting work of genius, learning, and research, on "Mexican Antiquities," by the Lord Viscount Kingsborough.

We also give the north elevation of the castle. On this side its stately towers are seen to the greatest advantage; they appear rising from a rock, which, thickly planted, stretches down to a broad sheet of water, on whose clear bosom the whole scene is reflected, reminding one forcibly of "the round towers of other days." The majestic position of the castle is in bold keeping with the adjacent mountains and surrounding country, of which it commands a most extensive prospect.

In the midst of these picturesque heights, the Gaulties, overlooking a romantic glen, is another beautiful residence of the same nobleman, a view of which we may give in a future number of the Journal.